

### OUR BOYS AND GIRLS.

SELECTIONS FOR THEIR PLEASURE AND PROFIT.

Some Instructive as Well as Enjoyable Reading for the Childrens' Perusal, Father Times' Letter.

Here is a letter written by the late Phillips Brooks, the great Boston preacher, to one of his little nieces;

Veulce, Aug. 13, 1882. Dear Gertie.—When the little children in Venice want to take a bath, they just go down to the front steps of the house and jump off and swim obout in the street. The process of this column a picture of the Loy or girl tending to it is office the greatest number of correct arrivers, to the guzzles and the other end was tied to a little fellow who was swimming up the street. When he went too far, the nurse pulled in the string and got her baby home again. Then I met another youngster swimming in the street whose mother had tied him to a post by the side of the door, so that when he tried to swim away to see another boy who was tied to an other doorpost up the street he couldn't and they had to sing out to one another over the water. Is not this a queer city? You are always in danger of running over some of the people and droweing them, for you go about in a boat instead of a carriage, and use an our instead of a horse. But it is ever so preety, and the people, especially the children, are very bright and gay and handsome. When you are sitting in your room at night, you hear some music under your window and look out, and there is a boat with a man with a fiddle and a woman with a voice, and they are serenading you. To be sure, they want some money when they are done, for everybody begs here, but they do it very prettily and are full of fun. Tell Susie I did not see the queen this time. She was out of town. But ever so many noblemen and princes have sent to know how Toody was and how she looked, and I have sent them all her love.

### NAPOLEON BONAPARTE. Written by Laura L. Carter, a Club Mem-

Napoleon Bonaparte was a Corsican by birth, but it appears that he did not long reside on his native Island, where he was born in the year 1769. When still very young he entered a military school at Brienne, and after five years, of hard study there, he was sent by his parents to one of higher grade at Paris. As a boy he seems to have been of a haughty reserved and cold disposition, making but few friends, and devoting himself to his favorite studies, mathematics and geography. After graduating here made a Lietutenant in the French army, but leaving France, he threw himself with great ardor into the affairs of his ive country, from which, however was obliged to flee as a rebel in 17 He then returned to Paris, where he was put in charge of an army, as Captain, the rank of Captain being one grade higher than that of Lieutenant. Up to this period he had not had any love for the French, but he now entered with his mative zeal into the cause of France and was soon at war with the France and was soon at war with the English at Toulon; he now became Brig-adier General. On the ninth of March, 1795. he married Josephine, whom he really loved, but from whom after a number of years he obtained a divorce in order to espouse Marie Louise. Soon after his marriage with Josephine, he was appointed Commander of the Army of Italy, and after defeating the Austrians and Sardinjana he entered Louise. and Sardinians, he entered Lombardy and added further glory to his fame by the terrible if victorious encounter at the the terrible if victorious encounter at the bridge of Lodi. Later, on his way to India, he marched to Egypt, but he came into contact with the great English Admiral, Lord Nelson, who destroyed his fleet at Aboukir Bay. Returning to France, he formed the Fronch empire and became the first of that country's emperors. In 1896 he defeated the Russian Property of the Country's emperors. sians and Prussians in numerous battles and became virtually Master of France, Belguim, Holland and Switzerland.

He determined to invade Russia, and with a great army began his famous march, intending to take Moscow, but when he was in sight, the Russians set fire to their city. He evacuated, and with the remants of his splendid army. many of whom froze or starved to death, began the home-ward march. Not very long afterwards, Russia. Prussia and Austria rebelied against him, and al starved to though he was at first victorious, he sub in April, 1814 he was forced to abdicate.

He became so desperate that he attempt-

ed to take his own life, and retired to Elba to hide his disgrace. Meanwhile the Government needed his aid so badly that he was recalled and entered Paris March But all Europe was now his foe, and

his downfall was consummated in the great battle of Waterloo, where he was defeated by Lord Wellington. He was exted to the island of St. Helena, where

he died May 1, 1821. So ended the life of one of the great-est generals the world has ever known.

# Edison's Boyhead,

From an article on the boyhood of Edison in St. Nicholas we learn that young Edison never had any beyhood days, his earliest amusements being steam engines and mechanical forces. He left marbles, ball and hopscotch to less ingenious urchins and constructed plank roads or dug tunnels and caves along the shore. Like many of the world's greatest men, Edison owes much of his fame to his mother, to whom he was a devoted son. She taught him his lessons at home, impressing him with the love and purpose of study

Wherever he went in his boyhood days.
Edison had a workshop, and every telegraph office in which he tarried witnessed the rest of his costume. some electrical freak of his restless brain. In some form or other his subsequent in-ventions embody these boyhood contriv-5. It ruins whenever I entertain comventions emocity these boynood contri-ances. The determination, industry, per-severance, honosty and temperate habits of his boyhood followed him into manseverance, honesty and severance, honesty and severance, honesty and severance, honesty and severance honesty and severance of this boyhood followed him into mainhood. The 45 distinct inventions with which he has since revolutionized modern civilization, his library of 100,000 volumes, the lest equipped information in the world, the lest equipped information of the taste of the property of the p poraries were unable to divine the wizard of the mineteenth century.

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and jump off and swim obout in the street.
Yesterday I saw a nurse standing on the front steps holding one end of a string.

Leading to His office the greatest name ber of correct arrawers to the guzzle which have appeared during the mouth or we will give to the winner any one of Dickens, J. Fenimure Cooper, Charl; Res de, Sir Walter Scott, Bulwer Lytter Mrs Muloch Lonisa M. Olcott, F. Mar-lon Cruwford, W. D. Howells, Jane G. Austin; "Vanity Fair," or Henry Es-mond." by W. M. Thackeray, "Adam Bede," or "Mill on the Floss," by George Bede," or "Mill on the Floss," by George Elliot; "Prince and Pauper," or "Huckleberry Fina," by Mark Twain; "All Aboard," and "Boat Club," by Oliver Optic; "Lorna Doone," by R. D. Blackmore; "Nights with Uncle Remus," by Joel Chandler Harris; "Giovanni and the Others," by Mrs. H F Burnett; "Rudder Grange," by Frank R Stockton; "An Humble Romance," by Mary E. Wilkins; "Next Door," by Clara Louise Burnham; "Boys' Own Out-Door Book," by G. A. Hutchinson; "20,000 Leagues Under the Sea," by Jules Verne; "Alice in Wonder-Sea," by Jules Verne; "Alice in Wonder and," and "Through the Looking Glass, by Lewis Carrol; "Hen Hur," by Lew Wallace; "Fifteen Decisive Battles of the World," by E. S. Carrons, 1922 World," by E. S. Creasy; "North in Mexico," by Fred A. Ober; "Doyhood is Norway," by Hjalmar Hjorth Boyesen or a volume of any one of the stand-ard poets, or any one of the following articles: A box of water colors containing sixteen superior moist colors, tubes of Thinese white and sepla and four brushes Thinese white and sepla and four brushes a set of boxwood chessmen; a small staonary steam engine; a league base ball; fountain pen; or a box containing five

quires of Irish linen paper and envelopes to match. Each answer should bear its designating number.

The ridge pole is a word of nine letters meaning a builder of houses. The lower line of the roof(nine letters) is outline, feature. The right discount of the cable. feature. The right diagonal of the gable (five letters) is a surly man. The left di-agonal to confine. The diagonal joining the upper and lower roof line at the righ is, correct. The three uprights are words of nine letters each, meaning: 1. (at the left) A teacher. 2. A beverage that Germans are fond of. 2. A will. The foundation line (thirteen letters) means perplexity. Door—Right side, a game, found of the lews Left side, a same. feast of the Jews. Left side, a game Top. (three letters) a covering for the head. The chimney, I. A serpent, 2. To behold, 3. Used for writing, Right window, 1. A weapon for binning, 2. Custom 3. Used in fishing, Left hand window, 1. Important for base ball, 2. Consumed, 3. A number, The window in the gable is a double acrostic and the initials and finals are names of trees, Crosswords, 1. Part of a circle, 2. Party, 2. words. 1. Part of a circle. 2. Pastry. A sort of cushion. 4. A meadow. 5. Par of the head, 1

125-CROSS-WORD ENIGMA. In stamp, but not in die,
In stamp, but not in die,
In Pastry, but not in pie;
In merry, but not in glad;
In humble, but not in sad;
In jolly, but not in gay,
In August, but not in May; In crying, but not in meek. In searching, but not in seek; In winter, but not in fall, In slender, but not in tall. In the dance in far Spain,

I can always be found; Not a family without me The whole country round. 154-PROGRESSIVE ENIGMA. My 1-2 is a conjunction.

My 2-3-8-5 is a cook's instrument of de-My 2-3-4-5 is a part of a vessel.

3-4-5 denotes equal value. 3-1-2-9 is a narrow difficult way. My 3-8-9 is a product of supperation. 3-8-7 is a small dog. My 4-2-9 is a beast of burden. i-6-7 is a small piece of cloth. 5-4-3 is a quick blow. 5-4-2-3 is a coarse file. 6-7-4 is a Turkish officer.

My 7-5-4-2-3 is a grip of the hand.

My 7-1-2 is an aeriform fluid.

My 8-3-1-9 is a deadly tree.

My 9-1-7 is to sink in the middle.

Liver "Self Keeners".

You will miss the customary story today but we could not find room for it.

However you shall have it next week.

As you see, the monthly puzzle prize contest begins again today and I wish to
call your special attention to the fact

call your special attention to the fact that only those whose parents subscribe for The Times and who are therefore Club members can compete in connection with the Club prizes. I am constantly receiving very pleasant letters from many of you, and I thank you for them. I shall always be glad to see you during you hours-9:30 to 11:30 on Mondays, Wednes days and Thursdays. We have three new days and Thursdays. Club members from Mangobick, Va. YOUR EDITOR.

EXAMPLE-He was sober, wicked and hull.—Berwick.

1. Whenever I am in a dilemma, then unddenly aid appears.

2. She always were an amber necklace

4. My maid would do very well as cook,

11. I think a Yankee never falls in self

12. He plays finely on seven different IT WAS THE HOME OF LEE natruments.
13. We saw the one supposed to be mad riding leisurely by.

14. He said he saw seven iceboats at a time on the river.

GEORGE WASHINGTON POPECURIIS. 15. Oh! I owe that man more than I can

This is a dreadful time. Every stock at par is going down.
17. When I give you the word to quit. lington House\_Its Master. It seems to be a brighter omen for

There was a corner of the room fill-I never met royal personages in my When her hand was so badly cut I called a physician.
22. I refused the refreshments, even ice

cream that I usually take. cream that I usually take.

23. I was in the dreadful war, saw all lin horrors, and came out alive.

24 The bright axe rested a moment, The result was a great maze; but I

ASSISTING THE BODY. Healthfu'ness of Merry Laughter Ful y Demonstrated. While in conversation with Dr. W. W.

While in conversation with Dr. W. W.
Parker on some therapeutical matters of
scaeral interest that gentieman pointed
out how necessary even the most insignificant looking motions of parts of the
human body are in bringing about a perfect state of health.
"Some years ago," the Doctor said, "I
wrote an article entitled "Why don't they
smile?" and I have been intending for
some time to say something about the
value of laughter. There is more happiness in the world than most people think. ness in the world than most people think. If you will notice on the streets there are many merry people, especially young peo-

'If you accost some serious thoughtful of you accost some serious thoughts, persons in a cheerful way, you will find, their solemnity is not deep and you have the answer of a pleasant smile. Cheerfulness begets cheerfulness and the duty of all to be cheerful, is therefore appar-How it lightens the load on the

"I lately came across a most beautiful "I lately came across a most beautiful little essay on "Merry Laughter," so much more beautiful than any thing I could say that I will not longer keep it from your readers. It is from a late issue of the Maryland Medical Journal and by its talented editor, Dr. A. K. Bond, Doctors will appreciate more than other men the exquisite grace of some of the expressions. It may be well to add for the information of the laity, that it is by the spasmodic contraction of the "diaspasmodic contraction of the "dia-phragm," the floor of the lungs, that laughter is produced—more violent contraction produces sneezing.

The article on merry laughter reads as

follows:
"We say "merry laughter;" for laughter
is of many sorts. There is the laughter
of derision: the laughter of mere nervous. ness, finding its acme in the school-girl giggle; and that nameless laughter, pecu iar apparently to Americians, utterly in comprehensible and offensive to Eur peans, the laughter of attention. All hese are suppressed or abbreviated forms

"But the laughter of pure merriment. What do we not owe to its genial influence? What would this world, what would society, be without it!

"A merry laugh is the index of a sunny disposition, of a happy heart. It cannot be counterfeited. Its place in nature can never be filled by the "smile" of over-wrought civilization, with which the countenance of the social automaton is "sicklied o'er" at stated intervals.

The physiology of merry laughter is worthy of study. It is the dance of the worthy of study. It is the dance of the diaphragm, which trips rhythmically upon the underlying abdominal organs, exciting peristalls and quickening the flow of the life-bearing blood current. We may believe that beneath its benign rule also the wholesome secretions of the pancreas and liver are poured out in great-er abundance upon the contents of the di-gestive canal, sweetening, and checking while the eyes twinkle and the muscles of the face circle into festal wreaths of joili-ty. Surely, such a healthful habit must ot be allowed to vanish from the earth Every philanthropist must protest against such a robbery of life's treasure-house. The vices which pollute the fountains of pure laughter; the lust for gain which approphies the faculty of mirth; the phil osophy which stifles merriment; must all yield to the pressure of human need and rd with the hygienic laws of the hum higher civilization," which obliterates he happy, careless age of childhood and obbing laughter of its element of inter-al massage, reduces it to a useless and masculated "relaxation of the feature," emasculated "relaxation of the feature must bow before the truer needs of life.

An Emperor at the Plow.

In order to emphasize the importance of the cultivation of the soil and to encourage his subjects to follow agricultural pursuits the emperor of China sometimes performs certain rites at the "emperor's field" and goes through the form of plowing and other work of the husbandman. One day recent ly the emperor set out at daybreak from his palace with a numerous and magnifi cent train of courtiers and others. Before breakfast the emperor arrived at the shrines of the deity presiding over agriculture, and his majesty stopped to offer up his thanksgiving and sacrifices. After changing his dress, the morning repast was served, at the end of which the emperor proceeded to the field, at the four corners of which were erected four pavilions, where the seeds of

wheat and other cereals were placed. In the center were numbers of magnificently attired courtiers, each holding aloft a many colored flag, while on the side of the passage were scores of aged and white haired farmers, each having in his hand some agricultural implement. Placing his left hand on the plow and holding the whip in his right hand, the emperor began the ceremony of the occasion. By prearrangement the officers did their allotted share, some wielding the agricultural implements, while others scattered seeds out of the baskets as if sowing, while the emperor was busied with the plow, which was hitched to a richly caparisoned bullock draped in yellow and led by two of the emperer's bodyguards. On the emperor finishing his round at the plow the three princes were ordered to go through the perormance, and after them nine high courtiers had their turn.-Pall Mall Budget.

### An Odd Occupation.

The class of men who live by waking up the toilers of Paris during the early morning in time for work have now a prototype or two in New York. There is an old cripple living in William street who gets up at 3 a. m. each day and begins a tour of the Bowery and its vicinity, knocking at occasional shutters and windows to arouse his customers. He is a Frenchman himself and was able to drum up a good trade in almost no time. Elevated train hands, watchmen, stevedores and other timed workers patrouize him, and his rates are a cent a day. He has nearly 50 customers, and this novel work is done in about three hours. The rest of the time he presumably puts in at another occupation.

When he first started, the policemen on the various beats he traversed eyed him with suspicion, but after he had explained matters there was no further interference with him. The number of his clients grew so rapidly that the cripple's wife left her washtub and the pair doubled their rates. Now many a working girl, who once lived in daily dread of a fine for lateness at the shop or factory, rests undisturbed, knowing that "granny" will not fail with her knock at the right time. There are regret table evidences now that the worthy pair's vocation will be soon done to death.—New York Press.

BUT THE ORIGINAL OWNER WAS

Scraps of Interesting History Brought to Light by a Visit to the H s orie Ar-

Who that has stood on the terrace in front of Arlington House, and beheld from there the wonderful panorama spread out before him, can ever forget the scene? Looking across the placid bosom of the Potomac, one's gaze rests upon the Magic City, cind in imperial beauty, and upon the distant Maryland hills, where the sturdy forests still retain something of their primeval strength and grandeur. Yet the chief interest of the scene does not lie in the capital city, rich in historic suggestion as it is, nor even those distant hills, where the eye delights to linger upon the changing tints thrown by the setting sun upon the dense forests which clothe their sides. The chief interest of t all centres in the Mansion-House itself, an edifice of cassical beauty, and of such be an objective point in this country both Arlington is the Mesca of the union soldier the place where rest his herces and where in time he hopes to rest himself. People come in throngs to lay their wreaths upon the graves of Sheridan and Porter, and upon those of the thousands of union dead who sleep beneath the Arlington oaks. Yet a few come for another season; in silence and in tears they come to this great hergang it was the home of Lee. this spot because it was the home of Lee. Standing there amidst the matchless beauty and charm of the scene, a keener and a truer realization comes to the ome to offer his service to his native

The builder of Aritagion House was Geo The builder of Arlington House was tree.

Washirgton Parke Custis, the grandson of Mrs. Washington, and the adopted son of Gen. Washington, Over the early training of young Custis Gen. Washington exercised the closest supervision, the great man's ambition being that his adopted son should distinguish himself in the building cases. Washington's bones. adopted son should distinguish himself in a public career. Washington's bones, however, were never to be realized. Custis, though a lover of his country and willing at any time to take up arms in her defense, cared nothing for the 'urmoil of public life but preferred the soft arts of peace, and the quiet seclusion of his beautiful country home. In point of character Custis must have been all that his friends could desire, for he is represented as a man could desire, for he is represented as a man of unswerving integrity, who abborred the licentious vices enjoyed by many men and who exhibited through his entire life the who exhibited through his entire life the lofty spirit of true patriotisim and generosity. So far as public affairs were concerned these strong personal traits were neutralized by a worful lack of ambition and energy. Instead of achieving the great results in life which Washington had desired for him. Custis became simply a district in our and letters. He was a delettante in art and letters He was a graceful and forcible writer, but he gave to the world only an imperfect series of papers on Washington, whom he admired and reverenced above all men, with some but he never used this ability, except on a few occasions which might be termed social rather than public. As a farmer even he was a theorist, a dreamer, who made numerous wise, yet positive efforts to improve the agricultral methods of all time. Walling as Custla did, in all public ime. Falling, as Custis did, in all prati-al undertakings, his character is yet conpicuous as that of a gental and acco

pished gentlemen, rimple in his habita, modest in his demeanor, unswerving in his integrity and friendships, who, exerci-sing freely the means of an ample fortune and exceptionally artisic tastes created one of the most delightful and renowned homes ever existing in this country. homes ever existing in this country.

The estate of Arlington belonged originally to the Alexandre family, but was purchased from it by John Custis, the father of George Washington Parke Custis. It was the magnificent location of

this estate which induced Parke Custia to select it as a home in preference to his other estates, and there on what is known as the Virginia Heights he built seem to have been built for tiver, The house is modeled the accient Temple of Th at Athens; the tall, massive umns of the portice are the most the broad hallways and spacious cham-bers, dismantied and bare as they now stand are suggestive of comfort and ele-gance. The young wife, who came to share the joys and luxuries of this home, was Miss Mary Lee Fitzhugh, the daughter of Fitzhugh of Chatham, near Fredericksburg, Together the two enter taine disvishly; all his old Rev olutionary heroes were welcome at their board, while the most eminent men of this country and many distinguished vis tors from Europe enjoyed its nospitality.
Accounts have come down to us of the fine old mansion filled with the handsome furniture of a hundred years ago, th walls resplendent with art treasures, th whole house aglow with life and comfort Through the open wind ws comes the scent of flowers; the tables and mante pieces are adorned with sweetest roses and on every side are evidences of culture and of housewifely taste. The recems are filled with guests, being served ed by black-faced servans, neatly dress ed, and the central figure in all this good ly throng is the host, the charming M Custls, courteous and considerate, his anecdotes the best that are told, his view on all subjects sound and worthy of con-sideration, while the wine which is bein rare old Madeira bottled somewher

far back in the eighteenth centur. But the feature of Arlington Hous the one in which the Master took mo-pride and which never falled to impre-the visitor, was the collection of relic-both of Washington and of the argument of the Custis family. Of these relies the portraits there collected were first in matter of interest. Besides many portraits of members of the Custis family there was one of Washington puffited by Charles Wilson Peale in 1772, representing him as him as he appeared at 40 years of an dressed in the costume of a Virginia Coonel of that day; also the famous profil of Washington done by Sharpless, a well as profiles on copper of Washingto and Lafayette, the work of the Marchioteses de Politica and Lafayette, the work of the Marchioteses de Politica and Lafayette. ess de Brienne, and presented by her t Washington in 1789. Not the least inter-esting of the pictures at Arlington we the battle scenes painted by Mr. Custi himself. These were principally painted o the walls of the rooms, and represented the battles of Monmouth, Trenton, Princeton and Germantown; also the surrender at Yorktown, and the surrender of the British Colors at the same place. In each of these Washington was the cen-

Marrying the only child of Mr. Custis, General R. Lee, then Lieutenant Lee went to live at the Arlington, where life was so delightful, where art and letter: received much consideration, and wher distinguished and talented people were so frequently and gladly entertained. Th only change which the marriage wrought was to add to the gayety of life on the estate, and up to the day when he re-signed his commission in the United States army and left Arlington for Richmond, where he came to offer his service to Virginia, Arlington House remained the same seat of comfort and hospitality that it had been in the early days of

that it had been in the lis renown.

Three days after the Lees left Arlington the first battallons of the great Northern army swept into the District of Columbia, and the first camp-fires were lighted among the oaks of Arlington. The place is just as it had been left. John McCuin, a faithful overseer, remained in charge of the house and the grounds; every morning the great doors

of the mansion were flung open in hos-pital welcome, and every night closed pital welcome, and every night closed and barred with the same care as when the occupants of the house had retired to rest. When the armed troops swarmed the occupants of the house had retired to rest. When the armed troops swarmed up the Artington hillisides they found the house open to them, and, as they rummaged from garret to cellar, the cherished Washington relies were taken out with the nether things found in the house and divided with the recruits. In this way all Mr. Curtie art and treasures were scattered in every direction. The mansion house itself became the headquarters of the commanders of the troops quartered on the ground, and soon long lines of tents had sprung up all pointing to the south. It was not long before the house was occupiled by the officers of Fort Whipple, a carrison teated on the hill west of Arlington. It was later shared with the officers of Fort McPhiraon, an earth-work thrown up hy McClellan a short distance south of the maxmon. The surgeon's staff of the house stretched away long lines of white tools sheltering the suffering victhe house stretched away long lines white tents, sheltering the suffering vietims of the terrible battles then bein fought. Washington city had become the

died in its fifty-six hospitals, from St Elizabeth Asylum just across the East ern branch of the Potomac, to the tents erh branch of the Potomac, to the tent at Arlington, by the year 1864 the dis bonal of the dead bodies of these sol liers had become a serious problem. The solution of this problem came boot in and Quarter Master General Meigs. coin and Quarter Master General Meigs-After reaching Georgetown the carriage hore in the direction of the camp at Ar-lington, where later it arrived, and the two men, absorbed in their own thoughts, alighted and proceeded to investigate what had called them forth. Lincoln went for a stroll among the tents, while Melgs is soon deeply engaged in a conference with the corps of surgeons which, as said, had been located there.

with the corps of an acceptance with the corps of the intimate associate of General Lee when the latter was stationed in Washington as assistant to Chief Engineer Grait Later in 1337 when Lee was ordered to take charge of the engineering operations in the Mississippi. Meigs went along as his assistant. When the disruption of the Union came Lee had espoused the cause of the Confederacy, while Meigs had enlisted heart and brain in the active service of Union came. As the years wore on, and no end came in sight, Meigs, with his ardent nature, became more and more a bitter enemy to the South He hated the South and all Southerners. To him the word "rebel" was a synonym for all tha was base and treacherous. The special obcrous of "rebels" was his old friend chum

dent Lincoln and Quartermaster-Gene al Meigs were standing upon the terra-st Arlington, awaiting the arrival their carriage, so that they might retur to Washington, Meigs scomed to have deeply impressed with the beauty of the scene. There it all was, the grand old mansion-house, the hill-sides and oaks of Arlington, the shimmering Potomes, the Capital City nestling its break level hasin, and the distant eye rest upon a more enchanting pictur and it all belonged to that "arch-rebel who had dare to defy the Union! Turning to President Lincoln, Meig

said abruptly, "Lee shall never return to Arlington. No matter what the issue of the war maybe, the arch-rebel shall never again enjoy the possession of these

Just as the cruel sentence was finished a sad procession came in sight, and passed within a few feet of the two men standing together on the terrace. On common canvass stretchers, borne by members of a detailed squad, were the bodies of several unfortunates, who bodies of several uniotizates, being carried to the lower part of the grounds to wait the coming of the burial squad to convey them to the already over-crowded Soldiers' Home Cemetery. Stopping the sergeant in command of the squad General Meigs asked

"Let down the stretchers," commanded the Quartermaster-General. Then turning to a commissioned officer standing near, he said. "Captain, order out the burial squad and see that all the bodies at Arilington are buried on the place at once. Walking a few paces bordering on the sarden of the mansion way, he pointed out the sight terrace "Bury them tore." he said.

The Captain did as he had been commanded. Within an hour's time a line of graves was to be seen upon the garden

terrace. The first interment of Union dead had been made at Arlington, the hour of fate had done its worst, and the home of Lee was lost to him torever.

All Big Stores on One Side of a Street. Doubtless there are reasons for the facthat all the great retail dry goods houses i Broadway are, with a single exception, or the west side of the street. It can hard's be that their location on the west side is merely the result of chance or coincidence for the great establishments of the sam class in Sixth avenue are also on the west side of the street. In other cities the same thing may be observed. Nearly all great retail establishments front eastward, rare ly to the west and still less frequently to the north. What is the reason? Can it be due to superstition of trade, or is it the result of some more practical consideration? The most likely explanation is that merchants prefer stores fronting eastward on

account of the better light thus obtainable "It is my observation," remarked a vet-eran merchant, "that women do the more important part of their buying before noonday. They seldom purchase but tri-fles or unimportant articles after noon. Costly dresses, wraps and luxurious fabrics are sold for the most part in the forenoon. Hence an easterly light is not only desirable, but almost indispensable. The dealer who builds on the west side of the and to business."-New York Herald.

Superstition of the Unincky Thirteen. When King Arthur founded the famous round table, he requested Merlin, the en-chanter, to arrange the seats. Merlin arranged one set of sents to represent the apostics, 12 were for the faithful adherents of Jesus Christ and the thirteenth for the traitor Judas. The first were never occu pied save by knights distinguished for their achievements, and when a death oc curred among them the seat remained vacant until a knight surpassing him in herole and warlike attainments should be considered worthy to fill the place. If an unworthy knight sought the chair, he was repelled by some magic power.

The thirteenth seat was never occupied but once. The story goes that a haughty and insolent Saracen knight sat down upon it and was immediately swallowed up by the earth. Ever after it was known as the "perilous seat," and, brave as the celebrated knights of the round table are said to have been, not one ever had the courage to sit on the thirteenth chair, and the super stition against it still survives. - Pittsburg

Hospital Practice. Senior Surgeon-How's that affection of

the heart going on?

Junior Surgeon (forgetting himself)—It's
all settled, doctor, she accepted me this
morning.—Exchanga.

FOOD FOR REFLECTION.

GATHERED FROM THE RELIGIOUS AND GENERAL PRESS.

The Moody Meetings in the Haymarket Theatre, Chicago\_Wise Words on Religious and Moral Subjects.

I remember hearing a remark once that when a person visited an Art Gallory his knowledge was increased in direct proportion as his previous information had been." This is eminently true, not only of Art Galleries, but of any objects thee were not at of interest. Any large center willoffer and shout, and dishet every variety of interesting sights, and enough to satisfy each individual mate. During my recent visit to I pant for thee, I task Chicago I felt that I was amply repaid. and thirst. The great evangelist, Moody, came Yearn for thy peace to Chicago last May expecting to spend one month, but as the public inter- when est increased, his did also; and he said in | could discover in this earn a recent sermon that after being there for my soul but only in four months, he could not tell how much longer he would stay.
The morning service are held in the Hay-

market Theatre, a place which acquired a year or two ago such an us ation through the exploits

Jwawya old, familiar ones. The stage of the theatre will hold, as many as five hundred, and is, for the most part, occupied by a mammoth choir, mustc is under the control of a compe

who were strangers in the city time to rise, and fully three-fourth

religious services conducted by these Mis-sions. The Haymarket Theatre, being nothing like large enough to accordents all the people. Mr. Moody proposed to cent the toestre across the street at an ex-pense of \$250 per week. After making this statement, he said he would call of all who felt the least inclination to help

side help, was enough to entry on this theatre, as about the same amount was contributed each Sunday. The Pible Institute which was built by dr. Moody a few years ago, is doing a grand work towards the education of yangelists. His plan is to have the best speakers on special subjects who can be obtained in this country or abroad. Among those present in Cuicago during July were Monod, of Paris; Neill, of Scotland; and

Monod, of Paris; Neill, of Scotland; and Pearson, of North Carolina.
Whatever may be said in regard to churches being closed on Sunday, and general lack of religious interest during the summer, it is certainly not true in regard to Mr. Moody's work. The outlook now seems to be much brighter and more farreaching than ever before. His influence is bound to spread from the fact that thousands of strangers who visit Chicago during the summer take back to their homes in different parts of the United States vivid impressions of the good that States vivid impressions of the good that has been accomplished, not only in the city itself, but upon themselves

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

Condensed News in the Churches at

i arge. Great interest has been awakened in the Protestant Episcopal Missionary Cou to be held in San Fracisco, Cal., on is the Pacific coast, General meetings will be held en route by the delegates at Toledo, Kansas City, Omaha, Denver, Sal Lake City, San Diego, Los Angeles, and other places. The Missionary Council will unveil the memorial at Drake's Bay which George W. Childs is to erect there commemorating the first use of the pray-book on what is now United States terr

book on what is now United States letter tory by the chaplain of Sir Francis Drake's expedition, about A. D. 1877. The new divinity school in California will also be inaugurated. Very many of the most prominent clergymen and laymen of the church will participate in the gather-ting. Fifty missionaries of the Church Mis-

Fifty missionaries of the Church Missionary Society of England draw no salarry at all from the society, and sixty of the China inland missionaries support themselves by their own means.

The annual quarterly Conference of the Salem District of the Society of Friends, one of the nine quarterly conferences of the Society in New England, was held in Lynn, Mass., on August 17. The attendance was unusually large, and the remarks indicated a hopeful view of all the society. Visitors were fresent from all society. Visitors were present from all parts of the United States.

Dr. Briggs to to deliver pine lectures on dillical subjects at St. Paul, begi

Virginia State Sunday School As-Sociation will hold its sixth annual convention in Charlotteaville, Va., September 2xth and 20th, October 1st and Znd.

Lone ng for God. "I have loved thee, with an everlasting over therefore with loving kindhess have

I drawn thee." Too late I loved thee, O thou be-

About So'clock in the evening the family

are intended to illustrate, however fully, the four different expussionsed in Excelus vi. 6, 7, "I will bri me for a people."-Temple Ear.

A Remedy For Spider Dite hitten by a spider. I would so ammonia on the bitten part, and 12 drops in a good whisky dra-pent two or three times if necepart bitten several times if the This is a very safe remedy fo the moccasin's especially, if the is used in 10 or 15 minutes after t usually prevents the swelling. E. active practice of medicine, chief ginia, for over 50 years, and I can to the remedy above mentioned is safe and sure.—William T. Fleet, M. D., in New York Sun.

### The Hawthern.

Few bushes in England are more timided flowering than the common hawthern bave seen the bedges in bloom—here as there, at least—as early as the many April, and I have seen them as lat patiently for such weather as we out in numbers the particular fil which, as a rule, they depend for fartiles

On this year of which I write I noted the meat fly abroad on the Sith of April the May blossom broke into bloom 27th. For-must I tell the sail to painful as it is to relate, the havethers flowers are fertilized for the most part by earrion insects, - Longman's Magari

### "Minding Baby" Is Good.

Minding baby is an expression if peculiarly appropriate to itself. I'm ing, for if that lan't just what haby a taker is doing the whole blessed, it day, I'm very much mistaken caretaker who does the minding every instance, while haby revel freedom of his own sweet will -

# The Old and the New-

"I love you, but I don't know w you love me," is the formula of fashioned romance. "You love i don't know whether I love you he new. One is a problem of fact, to psychology.—Mary H. Pike

"They see the orderly and the privates their nest bright uniforms, with a; nothing in the world to do but ke shoes and clothes well brushed, a was at first merely a vagrant to comes a determined resolution. To ply for enlistment, pass the nocesamination and almost beforethey at of it have surrendered a large share personal freedom and become sur military discipline. But the native on duty in front of the recruiting offi-the well fed privates on the streets D -what of them, you ask? Why, the the scheme I spoke of in the first the business. He places those fellows is

ing new uniforms on view to advertise what a royal, free for all picule he has in store for those who join the regular army. -New York Herald.